# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,059—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1881.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
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| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangaore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on MONDAY, 6th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd June, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881.

FOR RANGOON VIA NEGAPATAM.

S. S. BYCULLA, 1,464 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—Enquiries.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

Imports.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of consignment and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1881. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 11th and 25th *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 |
| Suez | „ 360 | „ 220 | „ 90 |
| Port Said | „ 360 | „ 240 | „ 90 |
| Messina | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 |
| Naples | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 |
| Leghorn | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 |
| Genoa | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 |
| Marseilles | „ 530 | „ 350 | „ 145 |

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Italian books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamer will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | Date of sailing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS. | G. Marussig.. | 2394 | 450 | 5th June 1881. |

This voyage will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| TO BRINDISI | „ 400 | „ 280 | „ 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | „ 375 | „ 265 | „ 143 0 |
| To Port Said | „ 320 | „ 255 | „ 131 0 |
| To Suez | „ 300 | „ 240 | „ 122 0 |
| To Aden | „ 170 | „ 130 | „ 66 8 |

### STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA will be DESPATCHED as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27th, 1881.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

| S. S. | Captain | Tons. | H. P. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wurtow Hall | T. Collin.. | 2,700 | 400 | 18th June |
| Kedal Hall | O. Lloyd.. | 2,700 | 400 | 2nd July |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 8th January, 1881.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. ROSETTA | 3500 | 700 | A. E. Barlow | 7th June |
| — TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | A. C. Loggin | 14th „ |
| s. NIZAM | 2735 | 450 | G. W. Brady | 21st „ |
| — SUMATRA | 2488 | 450 | R. F. Briscoe | 28th „ |
| s. SIAM | 3026 | 500 | A. H. Johnson | 5th July |
| — KASHGAR | 2627 | 450 | W. A. Seaton | 12th „ |
| s. INDUS | 3462 | 600 | S. D. Shallard | 19th „ |
| — GWALIOR | 2735 | 450 | A. W. Adamson | 26th „ |
| s. DECCAN | 3429 | 550 | W. B. Andrews | 2nd Aug |
| — THIBET | 2503 | 400 | W. R. Jordan | 9th „ |
| s. PESHAWUR | 3900 | 600 | E. J. Baker | 16th „ |
| — TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | A. C. Loggin | 23rd „ |
| s. ZAMBESI | 2131 | 370 | A. Symons | 30th „ |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi, both ways. | Via Brindisi, one way. | Via Southampton, both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class | Rs. 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS. | | | |
| First Class | Rs. 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class | Rs. 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROHILLA | 3164 | 700 | W. Barratt | 3rd June. |
| VERONA | 3116 | 600 | E. Ashtown | 17th „ |
| PEKIN | 3900 | 600 | W. D. Anderson | 1st July. |
| BRINDISI | 3542 | 550 | G. Lee | 15th „ |
| ANCONA | 3091 | 600 | E. G. Stead | 29th „ |

| Return Tickets are now issued | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | Rs. 600 | Rs. 375 |
| To Galle and back (available for two months) | „ 150 | „ 75 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back do. | „ 450 | „ 225 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, 2,083 tons, will be despatched about 4th June, 1881, for Liverpool.

Passage money, Rs. 150.

The S. S. CLAN MACLEAN, 2,318 tons, will be despatched about 3rd June, 1881, for Marseilles.

Passage money, Rs. 400.

They carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

SHIP CYPROMENE has arrived from London and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GLENDARUEL.—This ship has arrived. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, sign the General Average Bond, and pay the deposit at the office of the Agents.

OWEN & OKELL.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*NOW READY.*

## SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

### HOME-MADE MARMALADE.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.
1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### OZO, OZO, OZO,

The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

| | Cash prices |
|---|---|
| NOBLES Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100 | Rs. 1 12 |
| DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw do. | 1 12 |
| THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw do. | 1 12 |
| WINDRUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw do. | 2 0 |
| HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape do. | 2 0 |
| TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50 | 1 0 |
| TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape do. | 1 2 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

### LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ..... Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### DR. EASTON'S SYRUP

OF THE
PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNINE.

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORIGINAL FORMULA.

AN invaluable remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates.

It is prepared with the *greatest* care and uniformity, and has become very popular as a general *Tonic*, being extensively prescribed by the faculty. In India it seems almost to be a *Specific* agent in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from over-mental exertion, and the depressing and debilitating influences of the climate.

MANUFACTURED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PHARMACISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4,
THE VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS.
First Time in the East of the Celebrated Three-act Comedy,
FORBIDDEN FRUIT,
OR
CHARGE IT ALL TO BOSTER.
*Act 1st.*—Office of the Daily Clarion.
*Act 2nd.*—The Grand Central Railway Station.
*Act 3rd.*—Parlour and Private Supper Rooms of the Greyhound Inn.
The Comedy will be preceded by the Laughable Farce,
NAPOLEON HEMMED IN,
For the first time in India.
Box Office at SOUNDY & Co.'s.
DAVIS & FROST, Managers.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 11,600, being the 113rd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

CONSULATE FOR PORTUGAL IN BOMBAY.

IN conformity with Article 8th of the Consular Regulations, I hereby inform the Subjects of HIS MOST FAITHFUL MAJESTY residing in Bombay that I this date ASSUMED CHARGE of this Consulate.—Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

A. F. MARQUES PEREIRA,
H. M. F. M.'s Consul-General in British India.

NOTICE TO H. M.'s JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a MEETING of H. M.'s JUSTICES of the PEACE, RESIDENT in the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1881, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of R. N. Coghlan, Esquire, resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, 1st June, 1881.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

| | *s. d.* |
|---|---|
| RATE for Payments at once at Home by Telegraphic advice | 1 7⅞ per Rupee. |
| Ditto for Circular Notes, for the use of Travellers and others in any part of the world | 1 7⅞ „ |
| Ditto Demand Drafts, payable in England, Scotland, or Ireland, free of charge | 1 7⅞ „ |
| Ditto 3 months' do. | 1 7 15-16 „ |
| Ditto 6 do. do. | 1 8⅛ „ |
| Sovereigns.....Rs. 12-4 each. | |

These rates fluctuate, but the highest rate of the day upon which any transaction takes place, will be given.

Drafts sent direct to the Home address, if desired. No commission or agency charged. Government Currency Notes of any circle received at their full value—par.

Similar Notes are also issued *at par* for the use of Travellers in India and for the purpose of making remittances to any part of India.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

Anglo-Indian and General Agency, Bombay, 28, Apollo Street; 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta; 1st June, 1881.

N.B.—These notes, drafts, &c. are issued to the public within 5 minutes of their being applied for.

### LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY

14 CARAT GOLD ON IVORY
Will last for years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shirt Studs | per set Rs. | 2-8 |
| Ditto with Collar Stud | „ „ | 3-0 |
| Solitaires | „ „ | 3-8 to 9 0 |
| Links | „ „ | 8-8 to 9 8 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

### SUTTON'S

HOME-GROWN FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

JUST imported Overland in fancy air-tight tin cases. These have been packed by a process specially purposed to preserve the power of germination.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A tin containing twelve packets, including the following varieties :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sweet Pea. | Nasturtium. | Candytuft. |
| Mignonette. | Balsam. | Aster, &c., &c. |

Cash Rs. 4.

A tin containing eighteen packets, including the following varieties :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Portulaca. | Linum. | Zinnia. |
| Sweet Pea. | Nasturtium. | Pansy. |
| Mignonette. | Balsam. | Aster, &c., &c. |

Cash Rs. 5-12.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin containing twenty-four packets, including the following varieties :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beans. | Celery. | Mustard. |
| Beet. | Cauliflower. | Onion. |
| Broccoli. | Cress. | Parsley. |
| Cabbage. | Carrot, 2 sorts. | Peas, 3 sorts. |
| Cucumber. | Lettuce. | Radish, 2 sorts. |
| | Turnip, &c., &c. | |

Cash Rs. 4.

A tin containing forty packets, including the following varieties :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beans, French. | Celery. | Parsley. |
| Beet. | Cress. | Peas, 4 sorts. |
| Borecole or Kale | Cucumber. | Radish, 2 sorts. |
| Broccoli, 2 sorts. | Kohl Rabi. | Spinach. |
| Cabbage, 2 sorts. | Leek. | Turnip, 2 sorts. |
| Cabbage, Savoy. | Lettuce, 2 sorts. | Vegetable Marrow, &c., &c., &c. |
| Carrot, 3 sorts. | Mustard. | |
| Cauliflower. | Onion, 2 sorts. | |

Cash Rs. 8.

An assortment of the most useful
GARDEN TOOLS,
For use in the Flower or Kitchen Garden.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL—Detached bungalow to let for the Rains. Terms for a married couple, including board, Ice, Lights, and Warm Baths, Rs. 240 per month.

PORTUGUESE CLERK WANTED, must write a neat hand. Salary Rs. 20 per month. Apply E. J. BRANDON, 25, Meadows Street, Bombay.

WANTED by an American Gentleman furnished APPARTMENTS within easy access to the Fort. Apply by letter to "D." *Bombay Gazette.*

REQUIRED, a PARSEE TEACHER, a Graduate preferred, knowing Persian. Apply to "Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

PIANO FOR SALE.—A boudoir Grand, by Broadwood, in first-rate order. Apply to Major STOCKLEY, R. A., Colaba. Price Rs. 500.

FOR SALE, a Flea Bitten Australian Mare and Harness, Rs. 435. Also an English Victoria Phæton, Rs. 550. Apply "F. B.," care of this office.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout, centrally located. Best Table in Bombay.

THE SEWING MACHINES advertised by Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, are not on my account. H. A. Gayer, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SINGER Manufacturing Company SELL Genuine MACHINES. None at all bought from Auctions nor Second-hand. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED a really good and practical MOULDER for Foundry work, either Native or European. Apply stating terms to J. CROWLEY & Co., N. W. Foundry, Allahabad.

WANTED a wrought-iron FOUNDRY CRANE to lift up to one ton with quick and slow hoisting gear and radial traversing gear. Apply stating price and particulars to J. CROWLEY & Co., N. W. Foundry, Allahabad.

THE TIME for RECEIVING TENDERS for BOOKS and FORMS required by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for three years from January 1882, CLOSES on the 6th instant. Samples may be seen in Chief Auditor's Office, Fort.

FOR SALE, a pair of young well-matched and very handsome WALERS, GELDING and MARE, height about 15-2, both go in single and double harness and in Saddle; the mare has been frequently ridden by a lady.—Apply to Messrs. ABDOOL RAHMAN, Byculla Stables.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 12 as. per lb.; Cheddar 14 as., and Breakfast Bacon 14 as. per lb.—PEARSE, 22, Appollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

## TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

| CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. | a. | | | | CASH. Per doz. Quartz. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | 0 | ... Fine Old ... | ...MARSALA... ... ... ... | Sicily.. | 17 | 0 |
| | | The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate. | | | | |
| 32 | 0 | ... Fine Old ... | ..MADEIRA... direct from the Island... | | 32 | 0 |
| | | Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian rip. | | | | |
| 33 | 0 | ... Superior Old ... | PORT ... | Portugal... | 33 | 0 |
| | | This our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country. | | | | |
| 28 | 0 | ... Fine Old ... | PORT ... | Portugal... | 28 | 0 |
| | | A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling. | | | | |
| 19 | 0 | ... Fine ... | PORT ... | Portugal... | 19 | 0 |
| | | A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character. | | | | |
| | | *N. B.*—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case 2 dozen. | | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Fine Old | ..CARLOWITZ | Hungarian... | 22 | 8 |
| | | This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties. | | | | |
| 18 | 0 | .. Fine... | ...CARLOWITZ | Hungarian... | 18 | 0 |
| | | Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine. | | | | |
| | | *N.B.*—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance. | | | | |
| 18 | 0 | ... Red... | ... SHIRAZ ... | ... Australian... | 18 | 0 |
| | | An excellent Wine. | | | | |
| 16 | 0 | ... White ... | ...HOCHHEIMER.. | Australian... | 16 | 0 |
| | | A fair Wine of good quality. | | | | |

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## MONSOON CLOTHING.

### WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats ... | Credit Rs. 8 8 | Cash Rs. 7 12 |
| Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather | Credit Rs. 20 0 | Cash Rs. 18 0 |
| Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned | Credit Rs. 27 8 | Cash Rs. 24 12 |
| White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated | Credit Rs. 3 8 | Cash Rs. 3 4 |
| Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair | Credit Rs. 4 8 | Cash Rs. 4 2 |
| Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair | Credit Rs. 5 8 | Cash Rs. 5 0 |
| Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather | Credit Rs. 7 8 | Cash Rs. 6 12 |
| White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide... | Credit Rs. 4 0 per yard | Cash Rs. 3 10 |
| Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide | Credit Rs. 6 8 per yard | Cash Rs. 5 14 |

## WATSON & CO.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

## IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AAD COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

## DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

## RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS & BOMBAY METAL MART,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

### AGENTS FOR

AVELING & PORTER—Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES, for Cotton, Hides, Oil, &c.
BULL'S Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH—Portable Engines and Agricultural Machinery.
CROWLEY—Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE—Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, Glasgow—Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISLE & KENYON—Sudden Grip Vices.
GWYNNE, J. & H.—Invincible Centrifugal Pumps and Turbines.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS—"Giffard's" Injectors.
"HOWARD'S" Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS—Celebrated Portland Cement.
PROCTOR & WALLIS—Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.
WILSON ALEX. AND Co.—Launch Engines, &c.

We have most of the above Makers' Specialities in stock, and have arranged a Telegraphic Code so that we can import them direct on the shortest notice.

GIRDERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS, and FORGINGS, we are especially laid out for this kind of work, and will be glad to submit Plans and Estimates.

CASTINGS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, up to 20 tons weight.

Illustrated Lists of our Patterns of Railing, &c., will be sent to intending Purchasers.

MACHINERY.—Imported through our Home Agents on the very best terms.

ENGINEERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.—We have a large and varied stock, which we are continually replenishing by Canal steamers.

METALS.—Bar, Angle, Tee and Plate Iron of all brands and sections.
Galvanized plain and corrugated sheets and roof fittings—Pig Iron—Garthsherrie, B. S. Newport and Lackenby.
Copper Sheets and Rods, Muntz Metal, Phosphor Bronze, &c.—Steel, ordinary and best special tool.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS SEE MONTHLY LISTS.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to notify that they have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., a large quantity of very valuable plated ware by "Elkington and Co.," comprising table and dessert spoons and forks, mustard and gravy spoons, soup and sauce ladles, fish, meat, and poultry carvers, oval and round corner dishes and covers, soup toureen, sauce boats, and salt cellers, 18, 16, and 14 inches dish covers, cruet, pickle, and egg frame, 18 inch dishes, knife rests, tea-set, sugar basins, hot milk jugs and covers, cream jugs, tea-strainers, toast racks, sugar tong, &c., &c.

The above now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS AT WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of sweepings.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c., &c.

14 Iron Fire Proof Safes by "Thomas Withers" of 24, 28, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 inches.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Handsome fast-trotting chesnut Arab Pony, 5 years old; goes in single harness, and is a capital jumper.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.

Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quarts | Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of ½ doz. | | |
| Pints | „ 3 0 „ | „ | 7 doz. |
| Hogsheads | „ 60 0 per hhd. | | |

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

### ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER and ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucida at very moderate prices.

No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

### P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

### CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

### SAMUELSON'S PATENT LAWN MOWERS. "THE FAVOURITE."

THIS Machine is of new design and it works easily and silently. Its construction is marvellously simple, and by a careful arrangement of the gearing, it is well adapted to cut close up to trees and the verge of

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 102⅜, French Rentes at 119½; the 3½ per cent Indian Sterling Loan ½ higher at 104¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered for Fours at 85½ lower; for Fours and a half at 95½. Indian Exchange Bank shares show a decline of 10s. in Oriental and £1 in Chartered Mercantile.

In the General Produce markets there is no change of any kind to report.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester are still called quiet but steady. Quotations are the same as on Friday last, with the exception of a decline of 1/16d. per piece in 50-inch Madapollams and an advance of 1/8d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist.

Reuter at last seems to have got hold of a fair report of the Liverpool Cotton market, yesterday's closing tone being given as in favour of buyers; sales 6,000 bales, prices on the spot unchanged. Americans to arrive, however, are weaker, and according to private, messages Surats simply meet no enquiry. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands are unchanged at 10¼ cents, but August shipment is one point higher at 10·94 cents per lb. The receipts at the U.S. ports to date are as follows:—

| | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four days' Receipts | 16,000 | 12,100 | 6,600 |
| Since 1st Sept. last | 5,504,400 | 4,762,400 | 4,389,100 |

EXCHANGE has continued quiet but steady at yesterday's quotations. There has only been one buyer at the best rate for private paper, and the banks are willing to sell forward at 1-32d. over current figures for demand, but, as usual on Council draft day, there is little disposition shown to operate eigther way. We quote:—

| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 7d. | per rupee. |
|---|---|---|
| Do. telegraphic | 1s. 7 23-32d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 7 27-32d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 7 15-16d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 7 31-32d. | ,, |
| Francs, 3 ,, ,, | 2f. 10¼c. | ,, |

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, although firm, is quiet, and we repeat yesterday's quotations, say:—Fours Rs. 103¾ to 13-16; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 111¼.

The SHARE market, although firm as a whole, has been slightly irregular. Bank of Bombays are ¾ per cent. higher at Rs. 760. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 1,035. In Press Companies Albert of Kurrachee and Volkarts are Rs. 5; Colaba Rs. 15 lower, Apollo Rs. 25 higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are irregular. We quote an advance of Rs. 1 in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 2½ in Oriental, Rs. 5 in Central India, Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Great Eastern, Rs. 15 in Coorla, and Rs. 25 in Sholapore. Manockjee Petit and Soonderdass are Rs. 10, and Madras United Rs. 15 lower.

COTTON has again been extremely dull with very little doing. Some purchases of Good Dhollera are reported at Rs. 183, but buyers do not seem inclined to go on at the price, and as arrivals are free we may look for dealers accepting lower rates in preference to storing.

SEEDS and WHEAT are still practically unchanged.

FREIGHTS are quiet with no quotable alteration. There is still a demand for June loading steamers, but none are offering.

PIECE-GOODS are dull at former values. The demand shows no signs of life, and we must look for continued quietness for some week s yet.

COALS are quiet, and we do not hear of any fresh business.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Dividend | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 p.ct. | 760 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 730 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 640 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 10 | all | 3 do. | 135 |
| Chart'd Bank I. & C. | 40,000 | 20 | all | 6 do. | 275 |
| Chart'd Mercantile | 30,000 | 25 | all | 6 do. | 280 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank | 40,000 | 28½ | all | 10½ do. | 525 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 25 | 12½ | 5½ do. | 107xd |
| Oriental Bank | 60,000 | 25 | all | 5 do. | 235 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frere Land | 7,500 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 20 |
| Mazagon Land, &c. | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 24 |
| New Colaba Co. | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,925 | 30 | 1,035 |
| Fort Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 10 | 207½ |

* For distribution.

### PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotto | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 50 | 1,050 |
| Albert Ginni & Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.ct. | |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 132 p.s. | 425 1,055 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 375 | 2,500 |
| Bellary | 625 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 p.s. | 545 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co. | 600 | 500 | all | 40 | 445 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co. | 1,400 | 250 | all | 10 | 61 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 50 | 860 |
| Dholiera Press and Ginning Co. | 500 | 300 | all | 100 | 240 |
| East India Press Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,075 |
| Fort Press Co | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 300 p.s. | 2,700 |
| French Press Co | 300 | 500 | all | 45 p.s. | 450 |
| Mofussil Co | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 155 |
| Mofussli Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 15 p.s. | 320 |
| New Indian Press | 1,000 | 350 | 350 | 14 | 160 |
| Prince of W. Press | 120 | ..... | 1,500 | 75 | 1,400 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co | 100 | 1,000 | 750 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon Press Co | 300 | 1,000 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Volkart's Press Co. | 450 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 510 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 600 | 1,000 | 500 | 90 | 1,450 |
| Albert Mill | 400 | 2,000 | all | .. | 1,125 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 30,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 5 | 132 |
| Alfred Manufacturing Company | 2,000 | 1,700 | 500 | 22½ p.s. | 620 |
| Alliance Spinning | 600 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 150 p.s. | 2,685 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 100 | 975 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,080 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | 40 p. s. | 830 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 985 |
| D. Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | nil | 942½ |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 750 | 500 | all | 25 p. s. | 670 |
| Ditto (New issue) | 400 | 500 | 150 | .. | 370 |
| Golam Baba S. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 510 |
| Hindustan | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 p. s. | 1,140 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Company | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,030xd |
| Jaffer Ali Spinning Company | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 675 |
| Jewraj Bhalloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 p. s. | 1,165 |
| Khandelah | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,0 0 |
| Khatao Mackojee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 p. s. | 1,035 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 p. s. | 1,875 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 1,640 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 12 p. s. | 520 |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,270 |
| National Spinning | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,140 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 p. s. | 1,240 |
| Oriental | 1,000 | 625 | 625 | 25 | 817½ |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | .. | 450 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 65 | 1,125 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 p. s. | 1,170 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,030 |
| Southern India | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | | 675 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 980 |
| Western India S. & M. Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 200 | 15 | 880 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 | 218-3-0 | 5 p. ct | 310 |
| Do. New £20 shares | .. | £20 | 130-14-6 | do | 36 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 65-7-3 | do | 72 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 21-13-1 | do | 32 |
| B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,000 |
| Do. New £1 Shares. | .. | £18 | 196-5-15 | do | 255 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cyenus, 1,069 tons, Captain E. J. Pennay, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B. I.-S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, 1,578 tons, Captain W. Lautit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall, 1,358 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major Morrison, Surg. Major and Mrs. White and seven children and Major Rowlandson.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinsura, 1,319 tons, Captain G. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar.—Mr. D. P. Dias. For Ratnagherry.—Mr. and Mrs. Raghoonath L. Narayen and one boy and 70 deck for Coast Ports.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Captain A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with China Mail and the following passengers:—Mr. Gibson, Mr. Tretwell, and four natives and a general cargo.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta, 2,250 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with Australian Mail, general cargo and the following passengers. From Sydney to Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Stone. From Sydney to Southampton.—Mr. and Miss Cox. From Sydney to Bombay.—Mr. Maitland, and Mr. Pascal. From Sydney to Calcutta.—Mr. Wetherhill. From Melbourne to Madras.—Mr. Thompson. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. Synott, and Dr. Sullivan. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. Middlewood. (Died at sea on the 31st May.) From Glendly to Southampton.—Revd. *Mr. and Mrs. Carter and child.

### ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Huzara (s) | Loutit | Calcutta, May 6. |
| | Zambesi (s) | Symons | Shanghai, May 7. |
| | Rosetta (s) | Barlow | Sydney, May 1. |
| | Jessie Morris (s) | Moffatt | Marseilles, May 10. |

### DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cyenus (s) | Penny | Dunkirk. |
| | Trentham Hall (s) | Shaw | Liverpool. |
| | Chinsura (s) | Gavin | C. and Calcutta. |
| | Sumatra (s) | Bosselli | Genoa. |

The steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee, was entered for coding yesterday.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
27 Inventor(s) ..... Reynolds ..... Liverpool, April 24.
28 Lalcham (s) ..... Sanders ..... Cardiff, April 19.
Medina (s) ..... Bulkeley ..... Penang, May 9.
Pemba (s) ..... Guy ..... Moulmein, May 21.
Ravenscrag ..... Bigrain ..... Liverpool, Jan 27.
Charles Bal ..... Manson ..... Bombay, May 9.

DEPARTURES.

May 27.—Steamers Tibre, Chindwara, Kangra Purulia and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Barque Bayard.
May 28.—Steamer Rajpootana and Commilla. Barque Moskwa.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.
28 Ethiopia (s) ..... ..... Calcutta.
Manora (s) ..... ..... London.
29 Tebre (s) ..... ..... Calcutta.
Venetia (s) ..... ..... London.

May. DEPARTURES.
29 Ethiopia (s) ..... ..... Bombay.
Tibre (s) ..... ..... Galle.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall (s)—25 cases stout, Eduljee Bazonjee; 150 boxes tin plates, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 50 cases school slates, Esoofally Sumsoodin.
Clan Maclean (s)—25 cases school slates, Jamaajee and Co; 100 barrels disinfecting powder, Nuthoo Mooljee; 18 packages glassware, Abdoolally Kheroolabhoy.
Cotherstone (s)—25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Hispania (s)—8 cases umbrellas, Framjee Eduljee Dawar.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cotherstone (s)—75 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee; 25 cases whiskey, Finlay Muir and Co; 4 cases ginger wine 9 cases rum and 21 cases whiskey, Benn Ashley and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cyprone—20 cases glassware, Jaffer Somjee; 34 casks whiting, Tyebally Ebramjee; 24 cases glassware, Soomar Bhima; 50 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum.
Sestos (s)—4 cases champagne, Framjee Sands and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce (s)—2 cases glassware, Somjee Parpia.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—139 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 127 bales cotton, Getha Ranchore,; 32 bales cotton, Shricursan Balmocan.
Clan Fraser (s—120 cwts ginger, Luckmedas Narandass; 65 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 100 bales cotton, W. Bell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tharia Topen; 49 bales wool, Gairam Sewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Bancora (s)—13 cases hingda, Eduljee and Hajee Abdool Guffoor; 450 cwts olibanum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 1,200 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nerpat; 181 cwts wheat, Mattie Jetta; 630 cwts wheat, Luckmedas Khimjee; 238 cwts ginger and 15½ cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha,; 257½ cwts myrabalans, Jetta Purshotum; 409 olibanum, Abdoola Huvaray; 11 cwts indigo, Khatlimull Toolaram, ; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Northumbria (s)—41½ cwts mowra seed and 2,404½ cwts mowra flowers, L. Singer and Co.
Titania (s)—257 cwts mowra flowers and 428 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwearts (s)—2 bales skins, Remington and Co; 250 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Teheran (s)—315 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwearts (s)—216 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 300 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Volkyrian—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Cotherstone (s)—200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla (s)—54 bales cotton, Gooljee Sunganee; 55 bales cotton, Ramdayal Bodridass; 45 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 243 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hohilla (s)—150 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 31.

Alexander, Lieut., Police Dept., on duty, from Quetta.
James, Brig.-Genl., Staff, on duty, from Quetta.
Swinley, Major, Asst. Commy. Genl., on duty, from Quetta.
Beville, Lieut.-Col., 21st Bombay N. I., to rejoin, from Kandahar.
Wortham, Major, R.A., from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Steele, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on duty, to Mhow.
Murphy, Surg., on duty, to Bellary.
Bruce, Actg. Dy. Surg.-Genl., on duty, to Deolalee.
Buckle, Captain, R. A., on leave, to Matheran.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 28.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. B. W. Colvin of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr. Genl. of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

In modification of Notification No. 59, dated the 17th Feb. 1881, appointing Capt. E. N. D. La Touche, Asst. Comsr., 1st Grade, in Assam, to officiate as Depy. Comsr., 4th Grade, vice Major Peet, Capt. H. St. P. Maxwell, Asst. Comsr., 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Depy. Comsr., 4th Grade.

The services of Surgn. F. W. Wright, M.B., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. P. and Oudh.

The services of Surgn. J. O'Brien, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The following promotions are made in the British Burma Police, with effect from the 1st Sept. 1880:—Mr. W. J. Porter, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 5th (Offg. 4th) Grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th Grade.
Mr. R. C. Stevenson, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 5th Grade, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th Grade, vice Mr. W. J. Porter.
Mr. J. K. Hume, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, 5th Grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major J. H. C. G. Lassalle, Offg. Resident, 2nd Class, and Offg. Comsr., Ajmere, is invested temporarily with the powers of a Sessions Judge, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Commissioner of Ajmere.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt., H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. A. Lowndes as Actg. Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein; during the absence on leave of Mr. W. W. G. Beatson.

Dr. H. Moreton is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Political Agencies at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, vice Surg. A. Adams, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt. A. C. Talbot, Additional Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Additional Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent, Ulwur, in addition to his own, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major V. E. Law, on special duty.

Major J. H. C. G. Lassalle, Offg. Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Asst. Comsr., Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class, and as Comsr. of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. L. S. Saunders, on privilege leave.

Major A. W. Roberts, Political Asst., 1st Class, and Offg. Asst. Comsr., Merwara, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and as Asst. Comsr., Ajmere, vice Major Lassalle.

Pundit Bhag Ram, Offg. Judicial Asst., Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as Political Asst., 1st Class, and as Asst. Comsr., Merwara, vice Major Roberts.

The following appointments have been made on the personal staff of H. E. the C.-in-C. in India, with effect from the 7th April, 1881:—
Col. H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., Bombay S.C., to be Persian Interpreter.
Capt. F. J. W. Eustrace, R.A. Lieut. G. Haines, 15th Foot, to be Aides-de-Camp.
Surgn-Major R. W. Davies, A. M. D., to be Surgn.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—
Lieut., Frederick Power Lawrence White, 72nd Foot, Offig. Squdrn Officer, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry, 2nd May, 1879.
Lieut. Vesey Mangles Stockley, 40th Foot., Offig. Squdn. Officer, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry, 28th Aug. 1879.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) R. C. R. Clifford, S.C., Squdn. Comdr., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (u. p. a.) for one year.
Captain (Bt. Major) the Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E., Genl. List, Infantry, Asst. Comsr, 3rd Class, Punjab, on special duty under the Foreign Dept., (u. p. a.) for 91 days.
Capt. W. J. Williamson, C.I.E., S.C., Depy. Comsr., 3rd grade, Inspector Genl. of Police, Jails and Registration Comsr. of Excise, and Supdt. of Stamps, Assam, (p. a.) for 243 days.
Surgn.-Major J. MacGregor, (u. p. a.) for 182 days.
Surgn.-Major J. E. T. Aitchison, M.D., 29th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., is allowed furlough out of India, (p. a.) for two years, with effect from the date of the termination of his special duty.
Lieut. J. B. du LaP. Beresford, Madras S. C., Squdn. Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is permitted to proceed out of India on medical certificate, in anticipation of the grant of furlough by the Govt. of his own Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Croudace, Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Railway Establishment under the Govt. of Bengal to the Establishment under the Director Genl. of Railway.

Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Railway Establishment under the Govt. of Bengal to that under the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Central India.

Lieut. H. P. Leach, R.E., attached to the Sappers and Miners, is graded as Ex. Engr., 4th Grade.

Col. J. G. Medley, R.E., Consulting Engr., to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days from the 25th May 1881, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Major H. Boveton, R.E., Depy. Consulting Engr., is appointed to officiate temporarily as Consulting Engr., at Lahore during the absence of Col. Medley, or until further orders.

Asst. Comy. and Honorary Lieut. James Cargin, Barrack Master, is placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with the view of his being placed on the Pension List.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions to fill vacancies existing in the P. W. D., Railway Branch:—
Mr. W. L. Buyers, from Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, to Ex. Engr., 1st Grade; Mr. W. Harvey and Mr. J. A. Anderson, from Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, to Ex. Engr. 2nd Grade; Mr. J. E. P. Lincke and Mr. E. H. Stone, from Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, to Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade; Mr. R. Davies and Mr. W. de W. Peel, from Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, to Ex. Engr., 4th Grade; Mr. A. S. Gerrard and Mr. T. W. Grant, from Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank; Mr. H. E. Haddon, Mr. J. M. Montague and Mr. E. Baker, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade; to Asst. Engr., 1st Grade.

The services of Major J. Eckford, R. E., Supdt. of Stores and Workshops in the Telegraph Dept., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Dept. of Finance and Commerce.

## THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.
(1st June 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

| STATIONS. | Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level. | Reading at 10 a.m. | Wind. Direction and force. | Wind. Meanvelocity | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ther. in shade. | | | |
| | Ins. | Dgs | | Mls. p. hr. | Ins. |
| Kurrachee | 29·655 | 89·0 | S W | 15 | 0·00 |
| Surat | ·735 | 91·5 | W | 23 | 0·00 |
| Bombay | ·781 | 88·7 | W S W | 13 | 0·15 |
| Ratnagiri | ·807 | 86·5 | W S W | .. | 0·00 |
| Karwar | ·814 | 81·1 | S W fresh | .. | 0·47 |
| Mangalore | ·813 | 82·4 | N N W | 3 | 1·20 |
| Calicut | ·827 | 81·7 | N N W | 9 | 0·06 |
| Cochin | ·824 | 84·0 | N W | 3 | 0·10 |
| Masulipatam | ·595 | 91·0 | W | .. | 0·48 |
| Madras | ·681 | 93·0 | N W | 11 | 0·00 |
| Negapatam | ·702 | 92·5 | W | 10 | 0·08 |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

| WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1881. | Farht. |
|---|---|
| At 6 a.m. | 82·3 |
| ,, 10 a.m. | 88·7 |
| ,, 2 p.m. | 90·6 |
| ,, 4 p.m. | 89·8 |
| TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 31, 1881. | |
| At 10 p.m. | 82·3 |


HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

EX S. S. POLLUCE.

ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron-framed square PIANOS in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Solid square..... Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic..... ,, 750

Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th May, 1881. C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ROQUEMARTINE—May 30, at No. 2, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, Monsieur E. Roquemartine, Chancelier du Consulat de France.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS,

DUMPHY—May 27th, the wife of Colin Dumphy, Assistant Engineer L. F. Wynaad, of a son.
MORICE—May 25th, at Dharamsala, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. C. Morice, of a son.
WALKER—May 27th, at Madras, the wife of Fred. J. Walker, (prematurely), of a son and daughter.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1881.


REUTER informs us that the Irish Land Bill, on whose prospects we offer some remarks below, is making very slow progress in Committee, not having yet got beyond the first clause. We are also told that the proposed amendments already number fifteen hundred, and that the number is daily increasing. The Bill passed the second reading on the 19th of May; but we have not, we think, been informed of the date on which its discussion, clause by clause in Committee of the whole House was entered upon. In the fact that the discussion on the first clause is protracted, there is nothing to cause surprise. The first clause contains the Bill in essence—granting, as it does, in half a dozen words, the tenant's right to sell his interest in his farm; and when it is passed the principle of the Bill will have been affirmed afresh. Many of the amendments must refer to this clause, and it cannot but take time to go through such a list, even if all are as little worthy of consideration as we have no moral doubt most of them are. For in the fact that so large a number of amendments have been moved to a Bill which in its main features has received the cordial approval of the House, we are unable to see anything, but a fresh and not particularly creditable development of the spirit of obstruction. The number of amendments moved to the Land Bill of 1870—340 in all—was considered to be surprisingly large. But obstruction had not then become a fine art.

WITH regard to amendments in Committee a Calcutta contemporary falls into the strange mistake of supposing that because, according to a recent telegram, forty-two pages of amendments have been framed by the Committee, the amendments themselves have in some measure received the approval of the Committee of the whole House. This is of course a pure mistake. It is open to anybody to move an amendment, and as many amendments as he pleases; and in the present temper of Sir Stafford Northcote's unruly flock it is to be feared that precisely those members who are least competent to produce any good suggestion have been most prolific of bad ones. We take it that very little importance is to be attached to the number of amendments proposed, except as showing, as we say, that the House of Commons is threatened with a new danger and a new disgrace in the way of of obstruction. On the occasion to which we have already referred the House took seven hours to dispose of the first four of the 340 amendments it had then to consider, but the remaining 336 were disposed of, or disposed of themselves, at a somewhat quicker rate—though even then we may point out the discussion in Committee lasted from the 28th of March to the 30th of June. It ought soon to be apparent whether any considerable proposition of the present amendments are *bona fide*. If the majority of them are not—if it should appear that they are introduced simply for obstruction's sake, and to give the Lords a plausible reason for throwing the Bill out for a year—it is to be hoped that some "ready way with amendments" will be resorted to.

THE large class of ordinary minds who have not accepted the new doctrine that a statesman's words are the very last place where his meaning should be looked for, will turn with great interest to Mr. Bright's defence of the measure to which he and his colleagues have attached their fortunes. It will be remembered that on the first night of the debate much indignation was professed on the Conservative benches at the conduct of the Government in not putting up a speaker of the first rank to reply off-hand to Mr. Gibson's elaborate series of questions, with which a minute study of all that is in the Bill, and a good deal that is not in the Bill, had furnished him. The contention of the Opposition on that occasion, that they should dictate to the members of the Ministry the point at which it was convenient that each should interpose in the debate, would of course in any case have been absurd; and from what we know now it was probably put forward with the view of concealing for a little longer the cave-in of the party on the Land-Bill which was imminent. But if any justification were needed of the resolve of the members of the Government to speak in the debate on the motion for the second reading of the Bill, when it should seem good to themselves—rather than their opponents—to do so, it would be found in Mr. Bright's speech. It was delivered in the third week of the debate, and long after the Attorney-General had traversed the most important of the points raised by Mr. Gibson. In his contribution to the discussion then Mr. Bright was free to take the matter back, so to say, to first principles; while, on the other hand, the pleas he urges in favour of what the Government propose to do, lose no force from the significant fact, on which he lays such prominence, that the Conservatives have, as is now clear, no alternative plan to propose.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this last consideration, either on the judgment to be formed with regard to the Government Bill, or on the conjectures it is natural to indulge in as to its ultimate fate. Every one knows what the present condition of things in Ireland is. The tenant-farmers of Ireland, who for political purposes may be spoken of as constituting the bulk of her population, have at last "struck" against a system of land tenure which—in their opinion, let us say, for we are anxious not to overstate the case—is radically unjust. These tenant-farmers say that under this system of tenure, totally unsuited to the conditions of Ireland, they enjoy no adequate security that the fruits of their labour shall belong to them and their children. They hold—and can quote in corroboration of their opinion every Royal Commission which has investigated the facts of the case for the last thirty years, whether appointed by Liberal or Conservative administrations—they hold that at this moment, over nine-tenths of Ireland everything to be seen on the farm land of Ireland "of houses, barns, fences, and whatever is called cultivation, or freeing land from the wilderness, has been put there by the labour of the tenantry of Ireland, and not at the expense of the landlord. They further hold that the power of confiscation, now enjoyed by the landlord, who could, prior to the Act of 1870, evict the tenant at his will without being required to give him compensation, and who can still, under that Act, confiscate the interest—whether arising from improvements or the joint ownership, which is now so largely admitted—of the tenant in the event of a failure to pay the rent, (1) has actually been exercised in a large number of cases, and (2) is to all tenants a menace which effectually prevent them from making the best of the land. There are few things more worth noting in Mr. Bright's speech, we may say in passing, than his description of the enthusiasm with which a tenant who had been enabled to become owner of the land he tilled, declared—in answer to his question—that they "would bate the hunger out of Ireland', if all tenants were in a position to do what he had done.

This, then, is the position taken up by the tenants, and enforced now for the first time by what we have called a "strike"—a combination to refuse to pay rent until the differences between them and their landlords are settled in some way, and such remedy as may be found possible applied to the case. On the other hand, we have the evidence of every competent authority that the grievance long tolerated, and only now openly resisted by the Irish tenant-farmer, is a substantial one, and that the dependence of the population on the soil renders it a pressing one. Statesmen, too, have of course to take cognizance of the fact that in addition to the universal discontent there is a very definite—there is no reason, we believe, to add a very large—amount of seditious hostility to the Union of the three kingdoms which is only too anxious to say to the discontent "Thou art my brother." In these circumstances Mr. Bright asks, with a force that cannot be gainsaid, what is to be understood by the fact that the Tory party, in opposing the Government proposal, preserve a dead silence as to how they would meet the crisis which has indisputably arisen were they in power. If nothing is done, there is only one path open in Ireland: and it is the one which leads step by step from the coercive measures now unhappily in force to the suppression of the remaining liberties of the people. The right of public meeting and the safeguard of trial by jury will follow the privilege of freedom from arrest and detention without trial; the policeman and the soldier will be the only pillars of the law in Ireland; and the rebellion which last year was "within a measurable distance," will take a huge stride forward. But to do nothing—to "let it alone"—is the only advice which had proceeded from the benches opposite him when Mr. Bright rose, after long delay, to defend the Government measure.

If the circumstance on which we have animadverted deprives the opposition to the Bill of much moral support, it suggests too, we venture to think, that the material support of votes will be wanting also. We could wish that we had been informed of the number of votes on both sides in the division in the House of Commons; but there is sufficient in the course the debate has taken, so far as we have it as yet, to indicate that the enormous majority of 176 was due in some measure to a large abstention from voting on the part of Conservative members, and the fact that a considerable number of Home rulers voted with the Government. Since that vote the interest in the fortune of the Bill centres in the House of Lords. In other circumstances, we should have been disposed to attach great importance in this connection to the recent appointment of Lord Salisbury as head of his party in the House of Lords, coupled with the fact that the post was first offered to the Duke of Richmond, who obstinately refused, it is said, to take it. The Duke of Richmond could not have led an opposition against a Bill which derives much of the support it enjoys from the conclusions of the Commission over which he himself presided. The Marquis of Salisbury, on the other hand, is an open and pronounced foe to the Bill; and did not shrink from "strongly denouncing" it at a Conservative banquet on the very night on which the representative chamber passed it by a majority of 176. We do not, then, deny that it may be that his appointment means that the Tory party in the House of Lords have made up their minds to defy public opinion in this matter, and to give the Bill a short shrift.

# TELEGRAMS.

## BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE

### LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, JUNE 1, 5-50 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 11-16d. received 5 per cent.; all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51 11-16d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 85; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91¼.

## REPORTED BREAK OF THE MONSOON AT RUTNAGHERRY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RUTNAGHERRY, JUNE 1.

The monsoon broke here mildly this morning. A precursory shower, measuring fifty cents, fell on Sunday night, 29th May.

## RESERVOIR ACCIDENT AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 1.

A serious accident occurred here last night. The reservoir of the new water-works, intended to hold three days' supply in case the main pipe failed, had been completed and filled. Signs of leakage appeared last night, apparently from the sinking of ground beneath the foundation. The wells in the neighbourhood became filled up, and the houses in the adjoining streets in the native town near the Delhi Gate, near which the reservoir is situated, were seriously injured from the quantity of water undermining the foundations. Some of the houses will have to be pulled down. The water was all let out, and the streets were flooded.

The cause of the accident is supposed to be that the foundation of the reservoir rested on some debris of old buildings which were destroyed from time to time, but not removed. Water can be supplied in pipes already laid down. The contractor is Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee of Bombay.

## AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Sirdars Muhammad Hashim Khan and Muhammad Hassan Khan are reported to have arrived in Farrah with some cavalry variously estimated at one to five hundred. The former had written letters to the Alizai Chiefs, announcing his arrival and informing that he would move on to Zamindawar with 2,000 horse.

Ayoub Khan is said to be apprehensive of an attack from the Turkistan side, but to have announced his intention of leaving Herat early in June. Accounts differ as to the number of troops with him. The Wali of Maimanah is said to have refused him assistance. Reinforcements are moving from Kandahar to Girishk and from Khelat to Kandahar.

## [REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iroquois ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Peregrine ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Town Moor ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

## THE FORTUNE BAY FISHERY DISPUTE.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Fortune Bay Fishery dispute, which for some time past has been the subject of correspondence between the British and United States Governments, and which arose from attacks made upon some American fishermen by those of Newfoundland when the former were fishing at a time prohibited by the Newfoundland authorities (which authority has been questioned by the United States Government), has been settled by England paying £15,000 damages.

## THE MURDER OF A FRENCH JOURNALIST.

LONDON, MAY 31.

News has been received that a French journalist has been murdered at Beja in Tunis.

ALGIERS, MAY 31.

The murderer of the French journalist at Beja has been tried by the French military authorities, sentenced to death, and shot.

## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Irish Land Bill is making very slow progress in Committee, where the discussion on the first clause still continues. The amendments to the Bill already number fifteen hundred, and the number is daily increasing.

### THE LAND LEAGUE.

Latest advices from Ireland state that the Land Leaguers are excited, and that rumours are current that the Government intends suppressing the League.

### THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 1.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. Sumatra, with the outward English mails of the 20th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. this morning, and the s. s. Indus, for Galle and Calcutta, left at midnight.

### STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Sales quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 32s. Shirtings..... | 5-9 |
| 8¼ lbs. do. ..... | 6-9 |
| 40s. Mule Twist ..... | 0-9½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... | 101¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... | 85 |
| 4½ do. do. ..... | 91¾ |
| 3 do. Consols for account..... | 102¾ |
| 5 do. French Rente..... | 119½ |
| Bar Silver..... | 51 11-16. |

Arrivals—Manila, Memfi, Julia, and David.
Departures—Helena and Hathersage.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JUNE 1, 1-57 P.M.

French mail steamer Fibre from Calcutta arrived.

We had again a short and sharp shower in Bombay yesterday evening. But the night set in with no further indications of an early burst of rain than those we have already noted.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Bombay Government from the Political Resident at Aden, dated 28th May, as follows:—"Consul, Jeddah, requests me to telegraph:—'Passport must be issued to intending pilgrims, either in India or by this Consulate. Every Indian must be registered in this Consulate on arriving. Every pilgrim must deposit in this Consulate on arrival forty rupees to meet return passage and incidental expenses. This Consulate has already been obliged to give passports to Indians'."

IT was expected that there would be eight hundred persons, if not more, present at the Simla Volunteer Ball, to be given at Benmore on the 31st instant, in honour of the Queen's Birthday.

RAJAHS are considered fair game by grasping tradesmen. In connection with the entertainment of the Viceroy at Pinjore, the Maharajah of Pattiálla had a bill presented to him for Rs. 14,000, which was cut down to Rs. 7,000 by the interference of the British officials.

THE Staff of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has received the following additions:—Colonel H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., Bombay S.C., to be Persian Interpreter; Captain F. J. W. Eustace, R.A., and Lieut. G. Haines, 1-6th Foot, to be Aides-de-Camp; and Surgeon-Major R. W. Davies, army Medical Department, to be Surgeon.

MAJOR REYNOLDS, lately Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta, goes home on furlough.

THE place of Captain Clerk, the Nizam's tutor, who has gone home on sick leave for the summer, is being filled by Major Wilson, 2nd Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad.

MAJOR PEIRSON, R.E., who accompanied General Kemedy in Waziristan as Chief Engineer, is lying seriously ill of dysentery at Bannu.

THE Birthday *Gazette* has left many gallant soldiers still out in the cold, who deserved to be honoured quite as much as those whose services have received recognition. An up-country paper calls attention specially to the case of Lieut.-Col. A. R. D. Mackenzie, Commandant of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, a regiment which did good service on many occasions during the campaign.

THE Bishop of Calcutta seems as fond of travelling as was Sir Richard Temple. He has scarcely returned from his long southern tour, when it is announced that he is contemplating a visit, "some time in July next," to Assam and Kachar.

CAPTAIN SEARLE, I.N., Superintendent of Marine, was to leave Calcutta on the 31st May for Assam, to inspect the Government Flotilla establishment on the Brahmaputra.

YAKUB KHAN is reported to be enjoying excellent health at Mussoorie. He is very likely to live longer at Mussoorie than he would at Kabul.

THE *Pioneer* finds it "comforting to learn that Sir Robert Sandeman's representations to Lord Hartington have convinced the Home Government that they did well to remain in Pishin, and that the prospects of the occupation of the valley for the next few months are fairly promising."

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII. of 1878), the Governor-General in Council has exempted materials used in the construction of tramways from the customs duties, to which they are liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875.

THE weekly report of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ended the 24th May sums up the condition of affairs in the following "general remarks":—"There was general, and in some places heavy, rain during the week in the Southern Mahratta Country, Madras, Mysore, and Croog, Bengal, Assam, and Burma. The weather was showery in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in some parts of the Punjab and Rajputana; but, with the exception of a slight fall in the Sambalpur district, no rain is reported from the Central Provinces, Berar, the Central India States, and the northern and central districts of Bombay. Cattle-disease and small-pox appear to be abating, and the general health is reported to be fair. The reports on agricultural prospects and on the outturn of the spring harvest continue to be satisfactory."

THE statement of a contemporary that the Government have granted ten thousand pounds to Mrs. Adam as a bonus, is not, the *Madras Mail* believes, well founded. Any grant to Mrs. Adam must be made by Parliament and sanctioned by the Queen. In Lady Mayo's case a pension of £2,000 a year, of which half is debited to the English, and the remainder to the Indian revenue, was voted by Parliament in July 1872, five months after the assassination of the Earl of Mayo. There will be no want of sympathy for Mr. Adam's widow on both sides of the two Houses of Parliament, which is likely to take a practical form.

WE have more than once seen the question asked whether the promoters of the Umballa Sweep are justified in retaining 20 per cent. of the money sent to them by subscribers towards the suppressed lottery. The *Asian* thinks the deduction perfectly justifiable; the *Pioneer* considers it an imposition, and suggests that "the authority which ordered the promoters to be prosecuted might, at least, see that the public do not suffer by the action." Whether Messrs. Simkin and Co. are right or wrong, we don't pretend to say; but we do not see that "the authority who ordered them to be prosecuted" is called upon to interfere. The promoters promised to return the money subscribed, but that might be taken to mean, less expenses.

THE scheme of Indian army reform will not include the formation of a sepoy reserve, although this was one of the recomendations of the Commission. The decision arrived at by the Government of India has been based, the *Pioneer* explains, on a broad consideration for the ultimate safety of the empire. "If the millions which inhabit the peninsula were of the Anglo-Saxon race, then short service and a large reserve would be desirable; but under the conditions which exist, a reserve would be a two-edged weapon, which might in times of danger be turned against those who had invented it. By this no implication of disloyalty is meant to be cast upon the native army, which has during the Afghan campaigns done excellent service, side by side with English soldiers; but it must not be forgotten that 100,000 sepoys in cantonments, under the direct control of their officers, are upon quite a different level to 100,000 or 200,000 men scattered throughout every village and town, and open to the operation of intrigue . . . Given the looting of one great arsenal, and formidable armies would be arrayed against British authority. It is less than a quarter of a century since the Meerut outbreak came like a thunderclap upon the country, and the lessons taught by the Mutiny cannot yet have been forgotten. The details of our military organization have been greatly changed, it is true; but it would be the height of fanatical trust in an excitable race to form a huge *Landwehr*, the units of which could scarcely be controlled when once they had passed out of sight, and had become merged in the general population. By all means let 'big battalions' be the rule in the Native Army, and let the ambition of the warlike races be fostered by opening up a career for their best men in our service; but do not impart a militaay tone to the civil population—which out-numbers its rulers by millions—by sending yearly back to their houses thousands of men whose minds have been saturated with an idea of their own prowess and importance, and who suddenly find their occupation gone."

THE Ceylon Volunteer movement, the local *Times* states, has been fairly inaugurated, and has been taken up very heartily. To date (May 18) there are upwards of four hundred on the list of enrolments.

THE first returns of the Census gives the total population of Penang and Province Wellesley at 180,000, showing an increase in the last decade of 47,000, or about thirty-six per cent., which is less than the increase of Singapore.

THE Government having called for the opinion of the Singapore and Penang Chambers of Commerce regarding the postal subsidy of $6,000 a year to the B. I. S. N. Company, for the Burman mails, which expires next year, the *Straits Times* says both have expressed an adverse opinion as to its being renewed.

KING DAVID KALAKANA, of the Hawaiian Islands, visited Singapore early in May, and met with a very cordial reception. His Majesty visited and was visited by the Governor, attended a dinner given in his honour by the Maharajah of Johore, and visited Lodge Zetland in the East to witness the ceremony of raising one of the members of his Suite (Colonel Judd) to the degree of Master Mason. His Majesty was so much pleased with his reception by the Lodge that he presented the Master and principal officers with his photo. and autograph.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* refers to the rumours that Sir Alfred Lyall is about to take furlough to England. "The question of succession is difficult, as the officer selected will in all probability be confirmed in the appointment when Sir A. Lyall returns, as it is expected he will, as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. The selection would in India be confined probably to such men as Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel Bradley, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Girdlestone, and one or two other prominent men in the political department. It is unnecessary to say that Sir Lepel Griffin's claims far transcend those of any rivals."

SOME excitement has been caused at Pondicherry by the desire of the more advanced among the natives to take out letters of naturalisation as French subjects. The orthodox natives looked upon the readiness of the authorities to comply with such requests, as showing a tendency to undermine native customs. At a recent address to the different heads of the departments of the administration, the new Governor of Pondicherry has been careful to point out that, whilst under the law, it is open to any native of French India to draw closer his connection with the mother-country; still, the administration has always been careful to make it clear that it will not do anything to interfere with the customs or the privileges of the natives.

A COLOMBO paper states that instructions having been received by the Major-General Commanding from the Secretary of State for War to send an officer of Royal Engineers to "Diego Garcia," for the purpose of making a joint report with a Naval officer as to the capabilities of that island for a defensive coaling and refitting station for the Royal Navy, Major Barton, R.E., has been ordered to proceed at an early date in H. M. S. Eclipse, now at Trincomalie. "Diego Garcia" is an island in the Chagos Archipelago about half way between Ceylon and Madagascar, and will no doubt be found very conveniently situated for a coaling station for vessels to and from the Cape.

THE Lahore paper calls upon the S. P. and D. Railway authorities to make better arrangements for the *in*-coming overland mails. "Our out-going mails left Lahore early on Saturday morning, and the incoming ones reached about the same hour, so that the letters just received cannot be replied to for a whole week. The Bombay mail must be accelerated, and it can easily be run to reach Lahore soon after noon daily. So either the authorities must bestir themselves, or the Government must take into consideration whether Messrs. Bocquet and Ross should not be deprived of their C.I.E.-ship."

THE question of the advantages to be derived from a system of laying telegraph and telephone wires underground instead of carrying them through the air on poles might well be given some attention in India, especially as it is in contemplation to introduce extensive telephone exchanges in our large towns. In Calcutta, during the recent storm, they had some experience of the inconveniences that may arise from the present system of fixing the wires, and telegraphic and telephonic communication in other places has often been seriously interfered with from similar causes. A Bill is about to be introduced into the U. S. Congress, providing that in future all wires, telegraph or telephone, in New York City must be laid underground. In Glasgow, too, the Town Council has refused to permit the telephone wires to be laid otherwise than underground. The most successful system of buried telegraph wires appears to be that of Mr. David Brooks, who, having met with much success in the United States, has introduced his invention into Europe. The wires, each insulated by a covering of cotton, are enclosed in an iron tube filled with mineral oil, which enhances and preserves the insulation. This system has seen adopted with success between Waterloo and Clapham on the London and North-Western Railway; and the British Postal Telegraph Department is reported to contemplate largely adopting it in lieu of aerial telegraphs in cities. In Germany it was determined, about five years ago, to adopt the underground system, not only in towns, but along country roads and railways; more than 20,000 miles of wire have since been buried, and France is following suit. Our Queen's Road would have been still further improved if the telegraph wires along the B. B. and C. I. Railway had been carried underground, instead of merely removed to other poles on the other side of the line.

THE *North China Herald* says:—"A brass plate bearing the following inscription has been placed on the Margary Memorial:—'To the memory of Augustus Raymond Margary, of Her Majesty's Consular Service in China. Already awarded the Albert and Royal Humane Society's medals for his conspicuous gallantry in saving the crews of three vessels wrecked during a typhoon at Tamsui in Formosa, he was chosen in 1874 by Her Majesty's Minister to cross China alone, to meet and guide an expedition having for its object the opening of a trade route between that country and Burmah. After safely accomplishing this journey he was murdered on his return near Manwyne, in Yunnan, on the 21st February, 1875, aged 28. This monument is erected by foreign residents in China as a token of their esteem for the friend whom they have lost, and of the services which he rendered'."

THE New York *Nation* writes of the Irish Land Bill:—"Mr. Gladstone is doing considerably more than securing the Irish farmers against extortion on the part of the owners of the soil; considerably more, too, than reconciling the Irish population to the English connection. He is taking the first and greatest step towards the removal of those defects of the Irish character which have done so much to chill or alienate the sympathies of those countries to which emigration has brought Irishmen in masses. The turbulence, the lawlessness, the low standard of living, the want of industrial training and versatility, which make Irish immigrants so unwelcome to the friends of popular government both in this country and in the British colonies, are beyond all question the vices of a people who have never enjoyed security and have never lived under law. In most things the mere will of the landlord has taken the place of the law and shut out the Government from the sight of the population altogether, or only allowed it to appear as the enforcer of ejectment decrees. The interference of the landlords and their agents, too, with the tenants' mode of life and with their management of their family affairs has been minute and vexatious. The aims of the landlords in such interference, we think, have in the majority of cases been the good of the tenant, such as raising his standard of living or improving his methods of cultivation, but their efforts have had the fatal defect of all exercises of arbitrary power. No man or body of men has ever possessed arbitrary power without abusing it, and no men of any race have ever lived long under it without suffering from it in character. It has come closer to the Irish in following them to their very hearthstones, and we might almost say giving them permits to lie down in their beds every night, than to any other modern people. Mr. Gladstone's bill, for the first time in their history, delivers them from it, and gives them a chance to cultivate the virtues of independence, to substitute self-control for other control, and leads them to look on the law as the protector of industry rather than as the weapon of the spoiler."

## THE APPROACH OF THE MONSOON AT MATHERAN.

MATHERAN, MAY 31.

We had a smart shower of rain on Saturday afternoon, and heard the rumbling of distant thunder, apparently in the east, which was shrouded at the time in dark mist. This morning the clouds were thick and shed some rain drops. Such appearances, coupled with the news of the bursting of the monsoon at Calicut and Carwar, put the visitors here into the usual state of excited indecision which prevails at the beginning of June. Everybody is asking everybody else the same questions:—"When do you think the monsoon will burst?" "When are you going to leave Matheran?" These inquiries are on everyone's lips and receive very various answers. It is to be hoped that no one will be frightened away before June 4th, on which date a concert is to be given at Mr. Cleveland's bungalow, the proceeds of which will, I understand, be poured into the Gymkhana treasury. The date is dangerously late. Even though hardly anybody may have left the hill before then, there is a considerable risk that a big thunderstorm and heavy rain may happen to shake the nerves of the fair performers and lessen the number of the audience. Barring such accidents, the concert is likely to be a success and should materially add to the gymkhana funds, although the price of admission is only one rupee. The gymkhana has been a scene of great activity this season. All kinds of lawn-tennis and badminton matches, finished up by a married ladies' tournament, a tournament for beginners, and consolation stakes, have been, or are being, played with great energy, and the enthusiastic applause of the spectators who encircle the courts is a proof of the lively interest taken in the several contests. There have also been dances once or twice a week through the season. The dances were at first arranged to take place after dinner, but latterly the afternoon has been found more propitious. Certainly it shows great energy to dance on a hard earthen floor before the Indian sun has sunk below the horizon. We must not leave the gymkhana without noticing that the *chokre* have got new liveries, which were urgently required. Of them, till they got their new clothes, as of Tennyson's Vivien, it may be truly said that their garments "more expressed than hid them."

The works in the Bund Valley are entirely changing the present appearance of that part of Matheran. The course of the roads has been altered, and the whole valley is full of workmen. It is estimated that the construction of the New Bund now in progress will cost twenty-six thousand rupees—a large sum, which will severely tax the revenues of Matheran; but abundance of water is a great blessing.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the statements recently published by some of the local newspapers about the attempted suicide at Calcutta of a Parsee youth named S. B. Mody are rather of a conflicting and doubtful nature, may I, on behalf of a poor but respectable Parsee widow and mother of the unfortunate young man, ask any of your Calcutta readers to be so kind as to throw more light on the result of that suicidal attempt through the columns of your valuable journal. If accurate information as to his death or survival is furnished, the widow will feel infinitely grateful both to you and the informant.

June 1. RATANSHA A. PARAK.

## THE STAFF CORPS DEFENCE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Refering to a letter in your issue of to-day from a subscriber to the Staff Corps Defence Fund, I beg to state that the money collected in this Presidency has been remitted to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament Street, London, and, with that subscribed to the Fund got up in Madras, is now under the control of a Committee in London, from whom I hope that your correspondent and other subscribers will soon hear what steps are necessary, and likely to be taken by them, in the matter of our pensions. I believe that the existence of the Fund and Committee in London was recently alluded to by the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and I further believe that the cause of the apparent delay will be found to be the idea that some (at any rate) of our grievances are likely to be removed without any action on our part. More definite information than I possess at present could, however, be obtained by subscribers on reference to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., London, or to the Secretary to the Fund, Madras Club.

May 31. W.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly-devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Sporting Post*, March 5, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated.

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) is in each hat

## STREET PREACHING IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

WHAT is absorbing the largest share of public interest in Calcutta at present is the claim of the missionaries and others to use the public squares to preach in. Up to very lately the Squares had been used for the purpose without let or hindrance, and there is no record to show that any disturbance had occurred which owed its origin to open-air preaching, and hence might have called for the authoritative intervention of the police. In respect of religious denominations, Calcutta undoubtedly presents the greatest mixture in its population as compared with other Indian cities, but, thanks to a law-abiding community, a religious fight in Calcutta is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Here any preacher might take up a position at a street corner and gather a congregation around him without fear of inciting the Sidhis to a fanatical demonstration. Among the things least likely to occur is a disturbance resulting directly from the preaching of a Christian missionary, and if such a disturbance did take place, the incident would point more in the direction of a defective police organisation than the compromising character of open-air preaching. Until quite recently, preaching in the squares was carried on in a more or less desultory manner, but before some non-conformist missionaries took up the practice a few weeks ago more vigorously and regularly, a preacher addressing a large congregation was not a daily spectacle at Wellington or any other of our public squares. From its central situation and other local advantages, Wellington Square is a favorable site for open-air preaching, and being, as it is, simply a fenced enclosure without such perishable embellishments as carefully preserved flower-beds and plants, the danger to the Municipal property from the gathering together of a large concourse of people inside the square is virtually nil. On the 6th May Mr. Harrison, the Commissioner of Police, issued instructions to his subordinates to endeavour to dissuade the missionaries from preaching in the squares on the ground that the practice, if continued, might lead to breaches of the public peace. This order appears to have been the immediate outcome of a visit which Mr. Harrison personally made to Wellington Square on 28th April. There that gentleman saw Dr. Thoburn haranguing a large congregation, and in another part of the square a second preacher, evidently less popular than the divine aforesaid, who was addressing a beggarly assembly of but twenty souls all told! Mr. Harrison took notes of the situation, and being about to leave the square, the less favored preacher, and a body of Hindus and Mahomedans complained to him that Dr. Thoburn and his disciples had appropriated every seat in the square, to their exclusion. Then it was that Mr. Harrison formed the resolution to place open-air preaching under restrictions. But his subordinates meanwhile had been acting with a good deal of high-handedness and partiality, and whereas the Europeans were left in undisturbed possession of Wellington and other squares, native preachers were jostled out of them and their congregations dispersed. This questionable behaviour on the part of the police gave rise to many complaints, which were addressed in not always temperate terms to Mr. Harrison, until on 14th May a disturbance occurred in Wellington Square, which Mr. Harrison frankly admitted in his examination to-day arose from the partial action of the police. Then Mr. Harrison issued a second order, more peremptory in its terms, threatening the missionaries with a prosecution if they would not abandon the preaching. But the missionaries would not desist, and for several evenings after the order went forth the preaching was continued. On these occasions a European policeman would present himself on the scene and mildly remonstrate with the preacher, exhorting him in the name of the Commissioner of Police to dismiss his congregation. The preacher would, as a matter of course, decline to do so, whereupon the policeman would take a note of his name and address. This farce was repeated for several days without any result whatever, until a week ago the Public Prosecutor applied for and obtained summonses against the Revs. C. S. Macdonald, G. G. Bamford, Geo. Kerry, W. R. Adams, and Mr. E. C. Johnson, "for having on the 18th and 19th May, 1881, at Beadon and Wellington Squares, in the town of Calcutta, knowing that by an order No. 72 and dated 17th May, 1881, promulgated by a public servant, to wit Mr. H. L. Harrison, Officiating Commissioner of Police for the town of Calcutta, who was then legally empowered to promulgate such order, they had been directed to abstain from a certain act, that is, from preaching or holding meetings for religious preaching or for any religious service in Beadon and Wellington Squares unless duly authorized in writing by the said Officiating Commissioner of Police, disobeyed such order as aforesaid, which act of disobedience tends to cause rioting or affrays, and thereby the said defendants, &c."

There is now no doubt that Mr. Harrison, feeling himself freer to act in his capacity of Commissioner of Police than as Chairman of the Municipality, took up the ground that open-air preaching was opposed to the interests of public order and peace. Whether the public peace has been or is likely to be endangered by open-air preaching has of course to be shown, and the evidence on that point, either as it is conclusive or deficient, will justify or condemn the Commissioner's action. There is also something more than a suspicion abroad that, not being quite sure if he had acted *ultra vires* in his interference with the missionaries, Mr. Harrison sought to strengthen his hands by obtaining the co-operation of the Town Councillors. The line of cross-examination adopted by the counsel for the defence endeavoured to elicit this, but many questions bearing upon the point were disallowed on the score of irrelevancy. Mr. Harrison, however, admitted that the resolutions alleged to have been adopted at a meeting of the Town Council a few days ago were drafted in my office this meeting had not decided, and were based upon the feeling of that meeting in regard to the matter of preaching in the Squares. On Saturday last, one of these now famous resolutions was brought forward for confirmation at an ordinary meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, authorizing the Chairman to grant "permission for preaching in public Squares on certain conditions." This was the signal for much plain-speaking on the part of the Rev. Dr. Banerjee, who boldly asserted that no such resolution had been passed, and his impression was that the determination come to at the meeting of the Town Council was that things should remain *in statu quo* until it was ascertained what the practice was in other places. Dr. Bannerjee, supported by Baboo Nobo Gopal Mitter, accused the Commissioner of seeking excuses to put a stop to the preaching, or, as the speaker put it, "beating up malcontents" among an entirely disposed class and inviting them to come forward with complaints against the "nuisance of preaching." Referring to the proposal to grant licences to preachers, the Rev. Dr. said:—"Non-conformists, as all the world knew, did not like anything like official connection with religious matters; and it was because of this that they would not go and ask permission which in ecclesiastical matters would be looked upon as an official licence to preach the Gospel. The idea of using a licence from either the Municipality or the Commissioner of Police is sufficiently offensive to those who, like myself, have been brought up in the Church of England, but to non-conformists it is maddening."

At present, however, it has not come up as between the missionaries and the Municipality, and all the interest is centred in the proceedings before, on in the magistrate's court. Of the five gentlemen prosecuted by the Commissioner of Police, the first in order is, Rev. K. S. Macdonald, of the Free Church Mission, who came to India 20 years ago; 2nd, Rev. Geo. Kerry (Baptist Missionary Society), who came to India in 1856; 3rd, Rev. A. G. Bamford, Minister of the Union Chapel in Dhurrumtollah Street; 4th, Rev. W. R. James (Baptist Mission), who came to India in 1877; and 5th, Mr. E. C. Johnson, a layman. The summonses were returnable on Monday last, and at an early hour the magistrate's court was crowded with larger spectators. Both sides were represented by counsel. Mr. Jackson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Commissioner of Police, and Messrs. Sale, Pait, and Munmohun Ghose for the missionaries. Defendants' counsel asked for an adjournment on the ground that the summonses had been served on their clients late on the previous Saturday, and consequently there had been no time in which to instruct counsel. The magistrate considered the application a reasonable one, and was willing to grant it provided the accused undertook not to preach in public Squares pending the decision of the court in the case. All the defendants gave the undertaking very readily, with the exception of Mr. Johnson, who was needlessly obstructive, at first declaring that he had already conceded too much, and would, therefore, give no such promise. Later on he agreed to abandon the Squares *pro tem.* if he was not molested by the police elsewhere. As to that, however, the magistrate would make no order, it being a matter which his worship was not concerned with. If Mr. Johnson chose to preach outside each Square, he could do so at his own risk. Mr. Johnson's demeanour in the witness-box was not a conciliatory one, nor did he show a correct appreciation of the situation in seeking to give the prosecution of a religious character. The action irritated by the police authorities. Finally Mr. Johnson conceded the point, and the case was fixed for hearing to-day. As on the last occasion, the court was very fully attended, and from 30 to 40 missionaries were present. I have already telegraphed you very fully the substance of to-day's proceedings. The bench was occupied by four magistrates, viz., Messrs. Marsden, Amir Ali, Caithness, and Ganesh Chunder Chunder. The case will be called on again on Friday, the 10th proximo.

## GOA RUPEES.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to republish for general information the following extract article six of a Convention, dated 12th April, 1880, between their Excellencies the Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India, which has acquired the force of law within British India by Act XVII. of 1881:—

"All silver and copper Portuguese coins coined under the provisions of this Convention shall, while this Convention remains in force, be legal tender in payment or on account throughout British India to the same extent and subject to the same exceptions in the case of coin which has been called in, or is under weight, or has been clipped, filed, or defaced, as in the case of the corresponding silver and copper coins issued by the authority of the Government of British India for the time being in British India.

"All silver and copper coin which has been issued by the authority of the Government of British India shall, to the said same extent and subject to the same exceptions, be a legal tender in payment or on account throughout Portuguese India."

All Treasury and other Officers of Government are directed to treat the new Portuguese coins as legal tender accordingly.

# BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Huzara (s), from Calcutta; Zambesi (s), Shanghai; Rosetta (s), Sydney; Bessie Morris (s), Marseilles.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Cyenus (s), to Dunkirk; Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool; Chinsura (s), C. and Calcutta; Sumatra (s), Genoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Border Chieftan and Serendih entered, and Trentham Hall left, the dock yesterday.

TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a. m. on Sunday, the 29th instant, was 20·42 feet. The height in the corresponding week last year was 15·78.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Dhurma Soorkia, tindal of a native craft, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of carrying a greater number of passengers than his vessel is licensed to carry. He was fined Rs. 10.

ASSAULT.—Ebrahim Essub was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting a woman named Furra on the night previous. He was fined Rs. 10, in default of payment to suffer ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

ABSCONDED.—Rama Essoo, residing at Funneswady, reported to the Police that his servant named Gopall, aged sixteen years, absconded on Tuesday last, taking with him Rs. 50, belonging to him. A search is being made for the accused.

RAINFALL at the G. T. Hospital from 6 a. m. of 31st May to 6 a. m. of 1st June, 20 cents.

PRINCE'S DOCK ACCIDENT.—Shaik Meea, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock, sustained a fracture of the right leg by a compressed bale of cotton falling on him. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

BUNDER ACCIDENT.—Namon Herjoon, a labourer employed at Mandvee Bunder, sustained a compound facture of the left leg by a bag of linseed falling from a stock on him. He was conveyed to the above hospital, where he is under treatment.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—Heernac Ramnac, a cart-driver, while driving his cart fell asleep and fell from his seat. He received a fracture of the left collar bone and eight of his ribs. He was conveyed to the above hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.—Nawee Tookaram, another cart-driver, sustained a severe fracture of the left thigh by accidentally falling from his seat and the cart wheel passing over his thigh. Hs was also conveyed to the above hospital, where he is under treatment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Narrayen Jewba and Narrayen Tooccaram *alias* Tooccaram Bappoo were yesterday committed by Mr. W. Webb to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing a purse from the pocket of Trimbuck Ramjee while he was passing along the public road at Ramwady on Monday last.

A FATAL FALL.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nowrojee Hill, on view of the body of a Hindoo, name unknown, aged about fifty years, who accidentally fell off a cliff at Nowrojee Hill, a height of about 75 feet, and was killed on the spot. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall from Nowrojee Hill.

THE CHINDY BAZAAR MURDER.—Shaik Oomer bin Alli was yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charged with wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Tarra woman on the 15th ultimo. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case against him. The Magistrate committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Mazagon Reclamation on view of the body of Radhabai, a Hindoo woman aged about twenty-five years, who fell into a quarry hole and was drowned. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in a quarry hole. The jury expressed the opinion that the two quarry holes on the property on which a new mill is being built at Mazagon are in a dangerous state, and should be immediately protected by an efficient wall.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Tank Street, on view of the body of Guffoor Khan, aged eighteen years, who was accidentally drowned in Ganda Tank whilst bathing there. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Rookoon Mahomed, a butcher, in company with his pleader, Mr. D. Sealy, appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan and filed an information against a Parsee named Dorabjee Ashlajee, charging him with cheating under section 415 of the Indian Penal Code. The complainant formerly held a licence to sell beef at the Arthur Crawford Market, and recently Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of markets, deprived him of it. The accused (Dorabjee Ashlajee), hearing of this, prevailed on complainant to give him Rs. 225, stating that he would hand over the amount to Mr. Higgins, and would use his influence with Mr. Higgins and get the licence renewed. The butcher complains that the Parsee neither obtained the licence nor returned him the money. His Worship granted the application, and the summons was made returnable on the 14th instant.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—JUNE 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

*Re* ALADEEN HABEEBBHOY.

MR. LANG applied, on behalf of the Official Assignee, for an interim order for six months. The learned counsel stated that Aladeen Habeebbhoy was adjudicated an insolvent in January 1867, and had been residing ever since in Portuguese territory. The insolvent now offered to come to Bombay, and to give certain information to the Official Assignee, provided he got a protection order. It was alleged that a considerable portion of the insolvent's property had been made over to his brother Ahmedbhoy Hobeebhoy, and it was a to recover that property that the assistance of the insolvent was necessary. At the instance of the Official Assignee, said the learned counsel, certain proceedings were pending against Ahmedbhoy in the insolvency court. The matter was postponed to the 15th instant, and it was extremely desirable that the insolvent should be present when Ahmedbhoy was examined. Mr. Lang read a letter from Messrs. Crawford and Bovey, attorneys for Rahimbhoy Aladeenbhoy, the son of the insolvent, which stated that the opposing creditor, Rahimbhoy Habeebhoy, who alleged to be the assignee of three decrees obtained by the Delhi and London Bank against the insolvent, was a mere nominee of Ahmedbhoy, who had purchased the said decrees on behalf of the insolvent out of moneys belonging to the insolvent, in the name of his brother Raheemoobhoy.

Mr. Russel, who appeared on behalf of Rahimbhoy Habeebhoy, a brother of the insolvent, said that his client was the assignee of the decrees, and was as such assignee a creditor for over two lacs. He opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not filed a schedule, that he had not made over his books to the Court, and that he had absconded from the jurisdiction of the Court. The learned counsel contended that the Court should not throw the ægis of its protection on a man of this sort.

Mr. Lang said the application was made for the benefit of the creditors, and not for that of the insolvent. The decrees amounting to about Rs. 200,000, were

that good solid stone house, and I said to him, "If the great bulk of the farmers of Ireland were in your position, if they could not be disturbed and have their rents fixed, and were the owners of their farms, what would be the result?" He almost sprang out of his chair, though an old man; he was struck with a momentary enthusiasm, and lifting up his arm he said, "Sir, you would bate the hunger out of Ireland." (Cheer.) I take that anecdote to contain very much the whole story of the cause of Irish poverty and suffering; and what we want to do, and attempt to do partly by this Bill, is to drive famine and poverty and suffering and discontent from Ireland; and I believe it can only be done by measures such as this, that will give the tenants of Ireland what Mr. Stafford possessed, security in their holdings and security from needless and unjust increases of rent. (Hear, hear.) We have in the past history of Ireland, on one side, repeated confiscations, penal laws, acts in restraint of the constitution, coercion Acts—(hear, hear)—in their many hateful forms. We have had a recent and unhappy acquaintance with them. (Hear, hear.) On the other side, we have suffering, and discontent, and crime, and, I am sorry to say, in many cases crimes such as the records of savagedom, if savages had records, could hardly equal for darkness and cruelty. (Hear, hear.) These are things that ought to shock the members of a Legislature, and draw them with an irresistible impulse to find, if it be possible, some hope of changing the condition of a people and a history which in our own times and in all past times is a history which is not creditable to the Government of a country. (Hear, hear.) Now at this moment one thing will be admitted, and I hope honourable members for Ireland will admit it; but if not I shall still assert it without fear of disproof—I say that Britain longs at this moment to be just to Ireland and generous . . . The Irish farmers do not ask for a great system of confiscation to balance the confiscation of ancient times. (Hear, hear.) Let us for a moment forget certain violent and unreasonable, and I think very mistaken things, said by some agitators, and even by some whom we have been accustomed to see opposite to us in this House; and I say the Irish population, the tenant farmers, who up to recently have been, I believe, as punctual in the payment of rent and in generally fulfilling the duty they had contracted for towards their landlords as tenants in any country in the world—(hear, hear,)—I say they have not become in a single year, by the speeches of agitators, a dangerous and unfaithful class of men. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I say positively they do not ask for confiscation to balance the confiscation of past times. (Hear.) But they want such a law as shall give adequate security to the tenant, with fair and adequate rent to the owner. (Hear, hear.) I believe if you had here an audience of tenant farmers from Ireland, such as we are accustomed to see in travelling through that country at stations and fairs and so forth, and you were to put it to them, they would say, "We are willing to give an adequate and fair rent to the owner on condition that he shall give adequate security to the tenants." (Hear, hear.) I think that they would require this; I believe that they do not ask for more, and I think they are not likely to be contented with less. The Bill is intended to guarantee that the tenant should have the value of his improvements, and more than that, that he should have a certain, at present not defined, value in the holding of which he is in possession. That is what takes place now throughout the whole of Ulster. It has not destroyed the landlords. It is a curious thing that Ulster is the only province in Ireland in which, at this moment, the landlords have any political authority whatever, so that the argument of the hon. member opposite fails. It does not follow that if adequate security as I call it, was given to the tenant, the landlords would be much less a landlord than he is now. Unfortunately such is the schism in Ireland between landlord and tenant that the former has lost almost all political influence. I must say that he used it very badly when he had it. (Irish cheers). I cannot say that I very much regret that he has lost it, though I regret the circumstances which have caused him to lose it. The landlord will obtain. I hope, at any rate, as much rent as he is likely to obtain if this Bill does not pass, and I would advise him, if he has any regard for his own interest, not to reject a proposition which, possibly if he does reject may not be succeeded by anything he will like any better. (Cheers and laughter.) Power of assignment or sale is that which is intended by the clause to which hon. gentlemen have referred with a good deal of complaint. Now, it is said that the Bill makes concessions to tenants. Nobody denies that, least of all those who have taken a principal part to frame the Bill. It does make concessions to tenants, but at the same time—and that is one of the causes of the supposed intricacy of some parts of the Bill—there have been safeguards, introduced so far as it is desirable or possible with justice to the tenant, that the interests of the landlord should be preserved. The idea of the English system is a complete delusion—I mean in Ireland; I am not speaking of the English system in England. It will remain in England until Parliament by public opinion thinks it necessary to make changes; but I have no idea and no belief and no suspicion that it will ever be needful to make in England such changes as in Ireland. But in Ireland you have the question of race, the question of religion, the question of absenteeism. You have the circumstance of great estates managed continually by agencies. In fact, everything in Ireland is at war with the English system. Therefore you are condemned—there is no escape from it—to have recourse to laws which are very different from those we have in England, and which I trust and believe never will be necessary in this country. An hon. gentleman opposite assumed, that we are giving a great deal to the tenant, and that we are taking off this without any compensation to the landlord. It is astonishing what a universal sort of notion there is as to the pleasant thing compensation from the public funds is. It is a common thing to ask if there be any compensation proposed when any measure is proposed that touches any individual interest and promises to be of the greatest public benefit. If you complain that the Bill gives too much to the tenant and takes it all to the landlord, I will make this answer. Imagine at this moment all that has been done by the tenants were gone and all that the owners had done were left. That is the sort of map which I should like to draw. It would be charming; and it would finish this discussion in five minutes. (Cheers.) If that were to take place then over nine-tenths of Ireland the land would be as bare of house and barn and fence of all cultivation as it was in pre-historic times. Cheers from Irish members.) It would be as bare as the American prairie where the Indian now roams, and where the foot of the white man has never yet trodden. An hon. member laughs, and thinks that an absurb statement.

Mr. TOTTENHAM.—Will the right hon. gentleman give the figures on which he goes.

Mr. BRIGHT.—The hon. gentleman asks for figures. We don't often put figures on maps. (A laugh.) I was drawing maps. Surely the hon. member knows I am stating nothing more, if anything more, than was stated in the reports of the Commission. I may state what was stated thity-five years ago by that greatest of all the Commissions presided over by Lord Devon. You don't need to read a thick Blue-book. If you take the digest—it is in a small octavo volume which I studied more than thirty years ago and again within the last few years—you will find that the statement I make is merely an amplification of the statement made by the Devon Commission. I say I believe—and I think I am within the mark—that nine-tenths—I exclude the towns, of course—of all that is to be seen on the farm land of Ireland, of houses, barns, fences, and whatever you call cultivation, or freeing land from the wilderness, have been put there by the labour of the tenantry of Ireland and not at the expense of the land-lords. (Hear, hear.) And I believe, too, that in the matter of rent landlord in hundreds, probably in thousands of cases have over and over again received the value of that which the tenants have placed upon their farms. Now, the parts of the Bill to which the hon. and learned gentlemen objects so strongly are those which in my opinion are necessary as a remedy for the present existing burning hills in Ireland. The other main point for which I have a special affection for reasons which the House will understand is that which intends to convert to a very large extent, I hope, tenant farmers into farmers who are owners of their own lands. In 1870 that principle was voted by both Houses of Parliament, I believe without any division. It was adopted also in arranging for the property that came into the possession of the State when the Irish Church was disestablished. The present First Commissioner of Works had a Committee of Inquiry into this question. The Committee reported unanimously in favour of the project and reported by a majority in favour of the mode of doing itwhich this Bill has adopted. I think the Irish tenant-formers—future proprietors as I hope thousands of them will be—are greatly indebted to my right hon. friend for the extraordinary pains which he devoted to the to the examination before that Committee, and the management and promotion of the great object of this Bill. Thirty years ago I asked Parliament, not in a speech in this House, but in a speech in the country, that this course should be adopted, and I believe now that if it were possible to make so great a change, if it were practicable it would be more to the advantage of Ireland and of its population than all other measures that it is possible to conceive of, or attempt, if we could transfer three-fourths of all the tenants of Ireland from tenants into actual owners of their lands. If the House would allow me I should like to give them two or three figures which I extracted the other day from a despatch received at the Foreign Office from St. Petersburg. Lord Dufferin there describes what has been done in the Russian Empire, and the hon. and learned member would be astounded and appalled no doubt at the figures he gives. I beg the attention of the House particularly to them, for they astomished me so much that I wish everybody else to partake of the same feeling with regard to them. He says that out of 16,157,000 former serfs, that is serf families, 8,884,000 or 85 per cent, are now absolutely owners of the land they occupy. (Home Rule cheers.) That will be 20 times as many as the whole tenant-farmers of Ireland. He says further, that of these only 644,000 redeemed or purchased their land without any help from the Government. They have repaid what they have had from the Government, and they are now absolute owners of their land. (Home Rule cheers.) Then he says 1,530,000, which is three times the whole number of the present tenant occupiers in Ireland, have not yet redeemed their land, Now that is a process which is going on in Russia. There it is an autocratic Government, and it was not necessary to consult contending parties in two Houses of Parliament. However, as regards this matter there came like a great providence which has been described as a hand stretched out from the clouds—the providence of the late Czar. By a decree, of his own and by the action of his Ministers, this enormous, this stupendous and absolutely unequalled change has been made throughout a great portion of that empire. That ought to encourage us that we may do something, although we connot aim to do so great a thing as that. I have alway held that the landed proprietors of Ireland were in a most unsafe position because they were so few, and the occupying tenants so numerous. There are 500,000 or 600,000 tenants who make public opinion, be it for good or evil, against 10,000 or 14,000 proprietors, who can by no means stand up against it. We find now the crisis has come that was long ago foretold, and we find that landed proprietors in England and Scotland would do well to take to heart this fact, that the opinion of property is always in favour of property—(laughter)—and that is property's only great and certain safeguard. Depend upon it that the opinion of people who have no property is not any very great safeguard to people who have property. (Laughter.) If land is to be made secure in Ireland it must be by a system which, by dividing the properties in land, will furnish it and its rights with a multitude of defences. (Hear, hear.) That is exactly what one of the principal portions of this Bill is intended to secure for the landed proprietors of Ireland, and the time will come, and is probably not many years remote, when they will admit that this particular part of this measure was beneficial, and when they will attribute certainly a great portion of the tranquillity and comfort which they enjoy in the possession of their property in that country. (Hear.) Now where is land most secure? It is most secure in France and in those countries in Europe where land is most divided, and I venture to say to the House of Commons with the most perfect belief in its truth, that there is nothing that Parliament can do, and scarcely anything that it can spend, that will not be amply compensated by great and widespread liberality with regard to this land question. The hon. member for Cork, in his speeches outside, finding some fault with this Bill, objected very much to what was said about emigration, and that nothing was said about labourers. Now, with regard to emigration, no member of the Government has any idea that any single Irish man or woman will be compelled or lured to leave their country and cross the Atlantic. There is no such intention as that. Indeed, one would say there is hardly any occasion for any inducement of that kind, seeing what is going on at this moment. Last year 95,000 emigrants left Ireland, and if what we see in the papers is correct emigration is now going on at a greater rate even than it was last year. I put it to the hon. member for Cork—but it is no credit to England if he should answer it as I think he will have to answer it—if all the great steamers of this country were to go and anchor at Cork or at Galway, and to offer free passage to the population of Connaught, how many do you think would remain behind? Probably the whole population of Connaught—I have not the least doubt that it is of them—would find their way to the United States. It is a country which opens its doors to every body. The minister of the United States in this country, Mr. Russell Lowell, a man who has put as much wisdom as wit into many of his poems, in his description of the country, says—

When free latch-spring never was drawn in.
Against the poorest child of Adam's kin.

And there is room there for the whole population of Connaught. I should be very sorry to see them all so. I should not like it to be said that it was necessary in our time to expaciate from Ireland so many stores of thousands of its population. In every family emigrating, though the cause is a hardship to the parents, to the children it is a deliverance from a future of poverty and suffering i. they remain where they now are. Therefore, while the Bill does not propose to offer any inducement to any single Irish family to emigrate. I say I believe it would be far better for a great number of these families to be settled in the better parts of Canada or the United States than to be settled where they are or to be removed to any tracts of land to which, at a certain expense, I cannot say the exact amount, might in Ireland be made suitable for their habitation. So I trust that these families who go, notwithstanding the violet passion that has been created in America by many statements not true and many exaggerated, will before very long hear from their old country that much of its misery has departed, that a feeling of calm is entertained, and that the disloyalty and discontent which we now so deeply regret have been for the most part removed. (Hear, hear.) The Irish are a people that we ought to have some regard for. We ought to feel that of this people something may be made—(hear, hear)—and something better than a discontented, a suffering, a display people, to a large extent they have been and now are. (Hear hear.) Now what shall we say about this Bill? If that portion which deals with landlord and tenant is worked with fairness, if the purchase clauses and powers are worked with energy, it will be found to be a measure of healing and of blessing to the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) I ask hon. gentlemen on every side of the House not to imagine that the Bill has not been framed with a great intention, and honestly for a great purpose. (Cheers.) Let them, as far as they can, support the Bill. This very night, and every night, the House says to this Highest, and for what? The language always strikes me as touching and beautiful. We here, representing a whole nation, pray to the Highest for the peace and tranquillity of the realm. It is for the peace and tranquillity of the realm that this Bill has been drawn up and introduced to the House. (Hear, hear.) And it is in the hope that if it passes it will tend to that grand end that we, not with fear, but with great confidence, ask for it the acceptance and sanction of Parliament. (Cheers.)

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Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest bless ing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonial, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take, and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay Messrs. H. S. Hatton and Co., Bombay; and al the principal merchants in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and KANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing informations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In German Silver case with key | at Rs. | 40 |
| In German Silver case with key | ,, | 60 extra large & strong. |
| In German Silver case keyless | ,, | 60 |
| In fine Silver case with key | ,, | 60 |
| In fine Silver case keyless | ,, | 70 |

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... ... ... ,, 30
In semi-Hunting ... ... ... ... ,, 35

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS
PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.
Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

| CLOCKS (striking) | | | | TIME-PIECES (not striking) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 135 ... 12 in. | Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass | | | Rs. 70 |
| ,, 240 ... 12 in. | ditto | ditto | ditto lever escapement gold hairspring. | ,, 130 |
| ,, 175 ... 12 in. | ditto | ditto | Bracket | ,, 60 |
| ,, 225 ... 12 in. | ditto | ditto | ditto Finest Finish | ,, 85 |
| ,, 325 ... 24 in. | Teak | ditto | for Halls | ,, 190 |
| ,, 365 ... 24 in. | ditto | ditto | winding and setting behind | ,, 245 |

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

One of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140
do do on a gong ... 125 225
do do and chiming quarters..... 200 400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles ..... 55 185

PALKI TIME-PIECES.

(Not striking) a number of choice designs..... 40 75
Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row. POONA, 1, East Street.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Sateens (new designs).
Foulardines.
Grenadines.
Twills.
Colored Indian Muslins.
Satinettes.
Striped Galateas.
White Brochis.
White Twill Stripes.
Crepe Cloths.
Oatmeal Cloth.
} Patterns sent to any part of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*English-man*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE
FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

DR. G. S. RANKING, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public: it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generation of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & CO., LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY | Messrs. | C. H. B. FORBES & Co. |
| CALCUTTA | ,, | HINDE, ALLEN & Co. |
| CAWNPORE | ,, | |
| CALICUT | ,, | PIERCE, LESLIE & Co. |
| COCHIN | ,, | |
| CEYLON | ,, | W. M. SMITH & Co. |
| KURRACHE | ,, | C. H. B. FORBES & Co. |
| MADRAS | ,, | SHAW & WINCH. |
| RANGOON | ,, | HALLIDAY BROTHERS. |
| ADEN | ,, | COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS. |

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

## NOTICES.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strength